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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Corrupt Tammany.

FISK AFRAID OF SCANDAL.

National Insurance Convention.

YACHT RACE.

Aid for the Sufferers.

REFORM CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1871.

UNPRECEDENTED PROCEEDING.

Fisk, Jr., has procured an injunction from Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, prohibiting the use in any way of certain letters and papers possessed by Helen Josephine Mansfield, which were written by Fisk, Jr., and the publication of which, he says, would expose him to public criticism and scandal. A receiver was appointed to take charge of the papers. The power which is sought to be exercised by the order of Pratt is almost unprecedented in such a crisis.

THE YACHT RACE.

The trial race for the American cup to-day was over the New York Yacht Club course. The Columbia was selected and was sailed by a new captain. The signal to start was given at 1:23. The Livonia was promptly off. The Columbia not being fully under way, had to tack twice to get a good starting position. The Livonia was by this time a mile ahead. In rounding the buoy at the southwest spit the Columbia lost her jib stay sail. At 3:20½ the Livonia rounded the light-ship. The Columbia was 4½ minutes behind. Here the latter lost the clew of the fore sail, and had the fore gaff top sail split, while the main sail had to be lowered twice in consequence of an accident to the steering apparatus. The Livonia reached the home stake boat at 5:18, and the Columbia at 5:37:38. Actual time Livonia, 3:53:05, corrected time 4:02:25. Actual time Columbia, 4:12:38, corrected time 4:17:35. Wind west southwest. It is claimed that the Columbia lost fifteen minutes by the accident to her steering gear.

TAMMANY AFFAIRS.

The Tammany political circles are very much excited over the fact that Charles O'Connor intends to begin in earnest the prosecution of the Ring thieves. Mr. O'Connor will not affiliate with any political clique. The prospect of speedy punishment to the guilty parties is good.

The owners of property on Broome street propose widening that street. The assessment is regarded as a Tammany scheme.

There are rumors that Hall and Sweeny are ready to make important concessions. The reform party are anxious to drop Tweed.

Ex-Marshal Robert Murray publishes a card to-day, stating that he is ready to substantiate in Court the charges made against Collector Murphy.

Deputy Controller Green charges the Bank Department with gross extravagance.

The Tammany clique have made the Park appropriations a great source of corruption.

REFORM DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The county convention of delegates of the reform Democracy was held at Apollo Hall to-night, Samuel G. Courtney presiding. About four hundred delegates were present. W. W. Curtis warned the meeting that Tammany intended frauds at the elections, and said the only remedy was to execute summary justice by suspending repeaters or fraudulent inspectors from lamp posts, and he believed the law would protect the citizens in so doing. The following nominations were made: For Judge of Supreme Court, ex-Judge George C. Barrett; for Judge of Common Pleas, Judge Charles P. Daly for Registrar General, Franz Sigel.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Insurance Convention to-day listened to a long discourse by W. Barnes on a uniform standard of mortality in the interest of life insurance.

At the Insurance Convention this afternoon, a resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress to exempt life policies from the action of the bankrupt act. A committee of three was appointed to report the best method of winding up insolvent companies.

Adjourned.

APPEAL FOR AID.

J. E. Zimmerman, Vice Consul General of the Netherlands for the United States, appeals for contributions for the suffering community of Hollanders in Michigan.

At a meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange, this afternoon, a committee was appointed to raise funds for the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Geo. H. Brown, Jr., the telegraphic operator who has been sending the Western Press reports for the past year with so much promptness and care, is about to leave the profession and engage in mercantile pursuits in the South. His successor will be R. J. Williams, of this city.

SUSPENDED.

The Lorillard Insurance Company was compelled to suspend by reason of its losses by the Chicago fire. The assets of this company are $1,750,000, and its liabilities are unknown. The Atlantic and Manhattan companies have also suspended.

POLITICAL.

The political parties are busy nominating their candidates for the next election. In the Seventh District James O'Brien has been nominated for Senator by the Reformers. Tammany has renominated all the old candidates.

SUPPORT OF CHARITIES.

Comptroller Green requests the Mayor to convene the Board of Apportionment for the purpose of appropriating from the excise fund for the support of charitable institutions.

FUNDS FOR PARK LABORERS.

Deputy Collector Green yesterday handed one hundred thousand dollars to the Department of Parks for the purpose of paying off the laborers.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS

Tammany made nominations for the State Senate to night, including Wm. M Tweed, Michael Norton, John J. Bradley and Henry W. Lenet.

LECTURE ON CHICAGO.

Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, of Chicago, will speak on Saturday night at Cooper Institute, on the calamity, how it has left the people, and what of the future.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Handyside and Henderson, of Glasgow, Scotland, direct their house here to pay five thousand pounds to the Chicago sufferers.

FUNDS ASKED.

Deputy Comptroller Green asks for a meeting of the Board of Apportionment to provide funds for the support of reformatory institutions.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

An injunction has been granted against the Irving Insurance Company, and N. J. Crow has been appointed receiver.

THE GERMANS AND TAMMANY.

One thousand German real estate owners formed an anti-Tammany association last evening.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

The agents of the Anchor Line of steamers have been instructed to pay five thousand pounds sterling to the Chicago fund.

RESIGNED.

Wm. M. Fliess, having been drawn on the Grand Jury, has resigned as a member of the Committee of Seventy.

RUMORED DEFALCATION.

A rumor is current on the street that a four hundred thousand dollar defalcation has been discovered in Philadelphia.

SANITARY.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health reported against allowing any cargoes of rags from countries where cholera prevails, to be landed without disinfection.

LIBERALITY OF CANADA.

The city council of Montreal voted $50,000 for Chicago yesterday, making over $100,000 in the aggregate.

CLEANING STREETS.

The contractor for cleaning streets presented a bill to the city for $142,000 for work from September 1st to October 16th.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

J. Dago, a conductor, was crushed to death at the railroad depot last night.

BALTIMORE.

The Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—The Committee on Canons reported that it was inexpedient to amend the canon in relation to marriage and divorce, and that it was also inexpedient to create the office of suffragan Bishop. The minority report favors the new canon on the latter subject. Both were tabled.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, from the joint committee on Ritual, reported a canon recognising, on the part of this church, no other law of ritual than it has itself accepted and provided, viz:

First—Book of Common Prayer, with offices and ordinal appended as constitutionally amended.

Second—Canons of the Church of England in use in the American provinces before 1789, and not subsequently suspended; altered or repealed by general or diocesan legislation.

Third—Canonical or other legislative or judicial actions or decisions of this church in its conventions, general or diocesan, or by duly constitutional authorities; *Provided*, that in all questions arising concerning ritual observance, the administration of law appertains to the ordinary whose decision will be held as a settlement of the question, except that contradictory decisions shall be subject to a revision by the House of Bishops.

A resolution was also presented providing for a joint committee of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, to report to the next general convention what portions of the canons of the Church of England of 1603 were in use in the American provinces in 1789, how they have been modified or repealed and whether any portion requires such action.

An amendment was offered that the above canon shall not go into operation until after said report is acted upon by the General Convention. The whole subject was assigned for to-morrow. The canon is understood to have been written by Bishop Whittingham, and was adopted by the entire joint committee.

A message was received from the House of Bishops that they had amended canon 5 by further provisions relative to organization and discipline of the churches or congregations, had adopted the New York Bible Society's edition of the Common Prayer Book as the standard edition, and provided for the custody of the stereotype plates thereof, but also adopted a resolution that a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and aged, infirm or disabled clergymen, be recommended to the generous sympathy of the whole Church, and naming the Bishop of Delaware, Bishop of Easton, Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. James F. Depeyster, Stephen P. Nash and Wm. Alexander Smith as trustees of the fund for three years ensuing.

Dr. Paddock, from the Committee on Canons, submitted a report with an amendment to Canon 21, Title 1, so as to prevent the alienation of church buildings and grounds to parties or corporate congregations, which are no longer in accordance with the doctrine, discipline or worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This amendment grows out of the Cheney matter at Chicago.

Dr. Haight, of New York, presented the report of Rev. R. G. Nevin, Rector of Grace church, Rome, Italy, in which he sets forth the disadvantages of congregations worshiping in foreign countries, and asks that such legislation be made by the General Convention as will give to these congregations parochial rights and bring them into closer relation with the church at home, and requests that they be allowed representation in the General Convention.

Resolutions providing for the holding of evening sessions were adopted, also a resolution that after Saturday no new subject be entertained by this house.

The order of the day, the amended canon relating to the admission of persons and candidates for holy orders, was taken up and discussed until nearly four o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

COLLECTORS SENTENCED.

Richard N. Bowermen and Thos. J. Wilson, Ex-deputy Collectors, were sentenced to-day, the former to four years, imprisonment and to pay two thousand dollars fine, and the latter to three years' imprisonment and pay a fine of three thousand dollars.

CHICAGO.

Business in the City.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Business in the city has assumed a tangible character to-day on Wabash and Michigan avenues. The express companies are bringing immense shipments of new goods to the city, and the freight lines are equally busy. What was said yesterday about the banks may be repeated to-day. They are paying out or receiving deposits according to the wishes of their customers. The savings banks are paying on demand all amounts of twenty dollars and under.

THE CANAL LIES.

The Illinois Senate to-day passed the bill which had previously been passed by the House, that the State assume the lien held by Chicago on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This gives Chicago three millions of dollars which the city had expended in deepening the canal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Green Bay (Wisconsin) *Advocate* learns from a reliable source that the loss of the Peshtego Company, by the recent fire in the lumber region, was $500,000, with an insurance of upwards of $100,000. The loss of the same company in Chicago was large. It is asserted on good authority that they will pay every cent of their liabilities. The loss of Cyrus H. McCormick by the fire is about three quarters of a million, but he will at once commence re-building his reaper factory and warehouses.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Judge W. W. Farwell sent a communication to the Board of Trade to-day, in which he proposed to erect a building on the southwest corner of Market and Washington streets, with a room in it ninety by ninety feet, which he gives to the Board rent free. The directors of the Board accepted the offer of Judge Farwell, and the building will be ready for occupancy within forty days.

AID FROM SCOTLAND.

Jas. Warrack, of this city, paid over to Mayor Mason to-day $25,000, a subscription from Glasgow, Scotland, through Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line of steamers in New York.

WHEELING.

Army Reunion.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 19.—A large number of soldiers assembled to-day on the occasion of the second reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia. The procession contained two bands, a large drum corps and battle flags. Numerous regiments were sent from the Capital. Governor B. Stanton delivered a reception speech on behalf of the city, and Capt. R. H. Cochran, of this city, who served in the Army of the Cumberland, delivered the welcoming oration on behalf of the society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a large membership secured. Strong speeches were made by Lieut. Clarkson, Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, and others. The city was gaily decorated with flags. Letters from all prominent Generals of the army and President Grant will be read to-morrow, it being the gala day of the reunion.

NEW JERSEY.

The Bott's Trial.

NEWARK, N. J., October 19.—The testimony in the Botts trial closed at noon. Spencer summed up for the defence, contending that the prisoner did not deliberately premeditate murder, that he was irresponsible, and frenzied by love and jealously, that the pistol was accidentally discharged in the scuffle with Halstead, who was criminally connected with Mrs. Wilson, and more responsible for his own death than Botts. The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

Insurrection in Persia.

VICTOR PLACE ACQUITTED

Reinforcements for Cuba.

FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY

Brazilian Slavery.

SOUTH AMERICA

SLAVES TO BE FREED.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Late files of Brazilian journals contain the following facts concerning the recent legislative action in Brazil: One of the bills which met with the greatest opposition appropriated eight million dollars to be used to free about one million and a half of the slaves. The ground of the opposition was the fact that this sum of money was too small, one of the senators saying that by this bill only 10,000 slaves per annum could be freed. The bill, as finally passed, appropriates a much larger sum, while the pay for each slave is put at a very low figure. By this plan emancipation will be gradual. Only children born after the passage of the act on the 27th of last month are to be at once liberated. It is thought that the whole number of slaves in the empire will not exceed one million and a half. The majority of these are in the southern part of the country.

The sugar interest will not suffer from the change. It is doubtful about the results in the coffee regions, where slaves are more numerous. As the Emperor favors emancipation, the passage of the bill by the legislative branches of the government practically delivers Brazil from the evils of slavery.

FRANCE.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

PARIS, October 19.—Victor Place has been honorably acquitted of the charges of fraud in purchasing arms while Consul at New York.

ON THE ALERT.

The Government directs that the military and naval forces be on the alert for Bonapparte disturbances, which are feared.

COMMUNIST TRIALS.

The court martial for the trial of Communists sentenced ninety one and acquitted nine thousand.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

PARIS, October 19.—The amount contributed for the relief of Chicago by Americans in Paris is 181,055 francs.

PERSIA.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

LONDON, October 19.—Late advices from Teheran show that Persia is still suffering from famine and pestilence.

INSURRECTION.

A formidable insurrection has broken out in various quarters. The government troops have been driven from Shiraz, the capital town, which is now held by the rebels.

WEST INDIES.

OCEAN CABLE.

HAVANA, October 19.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, 19th, report that the Demerara telegraph cable is laid.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

The steamer Mendez Nunez, from Cadiz, brings Senor Romeralo Crespo de la Guerra, second Governor of Cuba and family, and six hundred troops.

GERMANY.

TREATY APPROVED.

BERLIN, October 19.—The Emperor has approved the treaty with France, and the ratifications will be formally exchanged on Saturday.

PARLIAMENT ORGANIZED.

Parliament to day effected an organization. Herr Simson was re-elected President.

BY MAIL.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S (Henri V.) fifty-first birthday was celebrated on the 29th of September by most of the wealthy legitimist families of France. The demonstrations were specially cordial along the Loire.

THE *Record* announces the death of the authoress of the well known hymns, "Just as I am," "My God, my Father, while I stray." She was sister of the author of "Horæ Apocalypticæ," and of the Rev. Henry Elliott, and was related on her mother's side to the Venn family.

A FORTNIGHT ago an American vessel arrived at Limerick, and the captain, in discharging the cargo, employed his own men, thereby dispensing with the services of dock laborers. On Tuesday night, October 3, the hawser of the ship was cut in several places.

A NEW journal has been started in England in the tobacco interest, not as the organ of the trade, like our own *Tobacco Leaf*, but devoted to the literature of smoking. It will discuss all matters connected with that habit, from the coloring of a meerschaum to the proper method of wrapping a cigarette.

ACCORDING to the Limerick *Chronicle* the sea-serpent has appeared to the bathers at the Irish watering-place of Kilkee. It raised its head out of the water as usual, and looked blandly at the ladies, who "nearly fainted." It was probably a female sea-serpent, as it wore a chignon of seaweed-looking hair, which rose and fell with the motion of the water.

DESPITE the revolutionary troubles and the reports of planters and speculators to the contrary, the sugar crop in Cuba this season promises to be a very large one. Labor has been plenty in all departments except that of the west, where Valmaseda went to arrange matters, and it is estimated that from fifteen to forty per cent. more acreage is under cane this year than last.

AN indignant "Barrister" writes to the *Times* that in spite of the oratorical flourish of Curran about the shackles falling from the slave the moment he touches British soil, etc., etc., the slave trafic between Tripoli and Constantinople, through the intermediate port of Malta, still goes on. The "Barrister" saw five or six young female slaves at Malta on their way to Constantinople as a present to a Pasha.

A FRIGHTFUL accident happened in Brussels on the 8d of October, in the Rue Brederode, in one of the houses opposite to the royal palace. The Chevalier du Bois de Bianco, a wealthy Belgian proprietor, was found by his servants dead and nearly carbonized in his bed, while the room itself was in flames. The sad accident is attributed to the deceased's habit of going to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Probably sleep overtook him before he had finished it, and after falling from his mouth it communicated the fire to the bedding.

PUNJEEB, the eldest son of the Maharajah of Lahore, has just died in Paris, of hunger, in a lodging house of the Rue de Vaugirard. This prince left his native country about fifty years ago in consequence of a serious offense against his father, one of whose wives he had seduced, and since that time he has led a miserable existence in the French capital. He was well known by sight to the neighbors, but the landlord alone could tell his history. He spoke rarely, and adopted the European costume only a few years ago.

THE UNITED STATES

As Seen Through European Spectacles in the Light of Tammany.

The leading journals of continental Europe have devoted considerable attention to the Tammany frauds in New York, but none have more to say than the organs of the reactionary party. The comments of some of these are instructive.

From the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung.

"There is so much rottenness in the management of financial affairs in the United States that lovers of an honest government have long since begun to look with contempt upon that unwieldy and motley conglomeration of common wealths called by deluded liberal enthusiasts "the great republic." The attention of these enthusiasts is hereby called to the astounding developments concerning the immense peculations of certain high functionaries in New York city, which we publish in another column. These functionaries have defrauded the city not of hundreds of thousands, but of many millions of dollars. Almost the entire press of the city calls these high-stationed officials plunderers and thieves, and imperiously demands that they should give an account of their doings, but these parties treat that demand with contempt, because they are backed up by an immense mob, which enables them to carry all the elections.

"This subject furnishes to all sagacious men food for reflection, and the inference is easily arrived at. Let us commend it especially to the ranters in our Chamber, who are always ready to draw unpleasant parallels between our country and the United States. Let them also bear in mind the immense peculations committed in France under the mob government presided over by Lawyer Gambetta."

[From the Augsburger Post-Zeitung.]

"The laws of the American republic are such as to render the deserved punishment of these men (the Tammany plunderers) a matter of considerable difficulty—nay, almost an impossibility; the more so as the judges are all politicians, and elected by the ignorant rabble. So the plunderers seem entirely unconcerned at their fate, and defy the honest part of the community. The whole thing is sickening. *Let us thank God that it could never happen under our institutions.*

[From the Vienna Vaterland.]

"How do the *Neue Freie Presse* and its followers relish these disclosures? What a lively state of affairs in the best, nay, the only true republic. We suppose the most rabid Prussian could not wish poor France a worse fate than to imitate American institutions in every particular. From what we can gather from American letters, New York has been plundered more mercilessly by her chosen leaders than Paris was by the greedy robbers of the Commune.

The Paris *Gaulois* seems to have special information about the Tammany frauds. It estimates the whole amount that was embezzeled at several hundred millions of dollars, and comments on the subject in a manner decidedly hostile to republicanism.

The Pesth *Lloyd* says "that for a long time past it has been disgusted with American finance. Honest functionaries there are a rarity. High and low both seem to be equally intent upon filling their pockets from the public treasury, principally to have money enough to purchase votes for a re election."

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

How the Great Picture Was Saved.

The following correspondence needs no explanation

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many reports have been circulated through the press in regard to the fate of Rothermel's picture, they being not all been so foreign, one to the other, that, as yet, little light has been thrown upon the subject, and the public is undecided as to whether it is saved at all. I am aware that you have not room in your columns for a long story, so I will state the facts in as few words as possible. The picture is safe and in my possession, and I am now waiting to meet Rothermel. I superintended the whole matter, and took every precaution to have the picture removed without injury, and would add, that the picture was not cut from the stretcher, neither torn into strips and carried from the building, as have been published in some other papers, but was carefully rolled up and carried from the building to the lake shore, where I guarded it, at the peril of my life, from the cinders and plundering mobs; covering my face and hands with wet clothes to protect myself from being overcome by the heat. The falling of the cinders was terrible. The drapery wrapped around the picture to protect it was entirely consumed by the fire caused by falling cinders. I am happy to inform you that the picture received no injury at all, except a small rent in the canvass which can be easily repaired.

I also rejoice in the possession of all the other pictures in the Academy of Design gallery that were of any account. Mr. W. Downing, for whom I painted a part of my studio in the Academy, stood by me in this emergency from be ginning to end; and, while I guarded the large picture on the lake shore, at the foot of Adams street, he guarded the others; and, between us, we succeeded in saving all the pictures of any value.

Rothermel's Gettysburg will have a greater reputation now than ever, and thousands more will be eager to see it. It will soon be removed to the State Capitol of Pennsylvania, and the nation will rejoice that the greatest and grandest of all its art treasures is safe.

Yours truly,
F. L. ROCKWELL.

CHICAGO, October 16, 1871.

The Famous Auctioneer.

The most efficient auctioneer that ever lived probably, was George Robins, of London, who flourished about thirty or forty years ago. His advertisements were marvelous pieces of composition, which none of his successors in the same business have ever succeeded in imitating. He was a very "Admirable Crichton," a man of universal knowledge, never at a loss and with a power of magnifying the good qualities of the wares he was selling, such as no auctioneer, before or since his day, has ever possessed. It was a literary treat to see and hear him sell a library, but the place best fitted for the display of his abilities was the sale of a fine country house.

In 1820, the magnificent Fonthill Abbey, owned by the brilliant Beckford, came to the hammer. That it would be knocked down for a quarter of its real value, seemed inevitable, but Robins was equal to the emergency. Taking the advantage of the great fame of Beckford, and the rumors which described the house as surpassing the grandest palaces of the East in sumptuous elegance, he announced that no one would be admitted to view the house who did not purchase a catalogue—price, one guinea. The fashionable world fell bound to see these wonderful sights, and rushed in crowds to buy catalogues. Eighty thousand of them were sold, and people journeyed from all parts of the kingdom to feast their eyes on the marvelous Fonthill. In the height of the furore, the sale began, and lasted thirty-three days. The Abbey was knocked down for £330,000—a third more than its worth. Pictures, furniture, etc., brought fabulous sums. Raphael's Saint Catharine sold for £5,350; and the contents of the house realized the enormous sum of £1,000,000. Once Robins had to sell, among the effects of a deceased merchant, silverware amounting to over six hundred ounces. Duplicates of the pieces had been made in Sheffield ware, for daily use, and by some accident the real silver, on the first day of the sale, was knocked down as plated. The next day, the Sheffield ware being put up, its real character was at once discovered. The purchasers of the silver disappeared, and Robins promptly paid the loss out of his own pocket.—*Boston Record.*

Asthma Cure.

GREEN Greenwood writes from Colorado: "As for confirmed asthmatics—unhappy men and women, who like shipwrecked mariners, perishing of thirst, with water every where—gasp and fight for their scanty breath in the world of air, they who find it not difficult to realize the sufferings of men suffocated in mines, or the horrors of the 'black hole' of Calcutta—they who once a year at least must rehearse the death agony, yet can not die—for them, brothers and sisters in affliction,

"I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,"

that I do not believe there is out of Heaven such a place as the mountain land of Colorado. The higher I have gone thus far the better it seems for me. Even the brief dampness which here follows a storm seems not to be hurtful, so unlike is it to the harsh, raw dampness of the East and North. But when the air is perfectly dry it is to me the most buoyant and delicious. It has all the ethereal properties of champagne, I drink in it long, deep draughts. The worst of it is it goes to my head and I do not sleep well. I have here a peculiar lightness of the brain, as well as of the spirits. This may be a temporary effect, due in great part to mental excitement. Real mountaineers are famous sleepers I believe."

PRESIDENT GRANT during his visit to Pittsburgh, confidently expressed himself much delighted to learn that Pier, Daniels & Co., were now bottling their ales and porter.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BALTIMORE.

The Excursionists.

MUNICIPAL BANQUET.

Rare Enjoyment.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

For Home This Morning.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, October 19, 1871.

There has been no cessation of the enjoyments which have thus far marked our excursion, and nothing whatever has occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The health of our delegation continues good, notwithstanding the excessive wining and dining in which so many indulged. It has been quite a hard task for most of our friends to maintain that high character for temperance in all things which they preserve so well and faithfully at home, for the temptations have been very numerous and strong. However, as a whole, I am glad to tell you that our Pittsburghers nobly sustain the character of the great and moral city which they represent. They harmonize well with the Baltimoreans, and many acquaintances have been made and ripened into friendships, which, in a business point of view at least, will prove mutually advantageous. There can be no doubt but the exchange of visits between the citizens of this city and of Pittsburgh will bear good fruits, for we have at home shown our Baltimore friends what we are capable of manufacturing and doing, and now our merchants are learning what they can buy to the best advantage in the Monumental City. A merchant told me to-day that fully thirty thousand dollars worth of goods had been sold to Pittsburgh houses since our arrival. This is gratifying, inasmuch as orders from Baltimore for our home manufactures have been steadily pouring into our city since we entertained her representative citizens. As a newly wedded couple, according to the favorite simile, not original with myself, we are getting on very happily and auspiciously through the honeymoon.

SEEING SIGHTS.

Many members of our delegation visited Washington to-day and viewed the principal points of interest in that city of magnificent distances. Had the distances been less magnificent they would have seen more and had a much pleasanter trip, as it was, they had barely time to glance at the nation's proud piles, pay their compliments to a few heads of Departments, and then right about face for Baltimore, in order to be on hands for the banquet in the evening. Several who had strayed too far in their search for sights in the Capital, missed the train and were left behind to cogitate on the uncertainty of all things and to go to bed dreaming of the banquet and what might have been—had they made the train.

PLEASANT DAY.

Those who remained in Baltimore, spent a very pleasant day. Some in carriages, placed at their disposal, put in the hours by driving about the city, for Baltimore has much more to be seen than can be viewed from a hotel window. Her monuments are objects of much interest to strangers, while her grand churches, beautiful public parks, palatial houses and complete work shops afford enough material for the tourists to "do" in a days time without affording too much satisfaction or becoming tedious and tiresome to him. Many of the Pittsburghers paid their respects to our former townsman, James O'Connor, Esq., whose elegant residence is but a short drive from the city, and at his hospitable mansion they were well entertained and welcomed for "auld lang syne" sake. Others, not quite satisfied with the delightful trip of yesterday down the bay, again went out on the waters, I verily believe to get sea sick, for that experience is a good thing you know after—well, after having eaten too much. Altogether, and all around, a pleasant day was spent.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet this evening was a grand affair, far eclipsing that given by us to the Baltimoreans. Everything passed off orderly and with the precision of clock work. The hall was very handsomely decorated, and signs of hearty welcome on all sides had the tendency to sharpen the appetite and make the sumptuous meal spread out most tempting and enjoyable. Some eight hundred guests sat down at the tables. After the victuals had been disposed of in the most satisfactory manner, the meeting was organized, Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, being called upon to preside. On assuming the chair he delivered a neat, warm and eloquent address of welcome to the guests, in which he paid a generous tribute to the Iron City and her people.

SENTIMENTS.

Toasts were then offered in the following order:

The Iron City—Responded to by J. S. Slagle, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh.

Wheeling—Responded to by C. W. Allison, Esq., of Wheeling.

Cumberland—Responded to by H. W. Hoffman, Esq., of Cumberland.

Rail Roads—Responded to by Hon. J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Agriculture—Response by Hon. T. J. Bigham of Pittsburgh, in which he learnedly told what he knew about farming, *a la* Greeley.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail road—Responded to by B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Chief Engineer of the road.

Our Manufacturers—Responded to by W. D. Moore, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

Commerce—Responded to by Robert Kirkland Esq., of Baltimore.

The Councils of Pittsburgh—Responded to by Dr. A. H. Gross, President of the Select Council, Pittsburgh.

HAPPY AND BRIEF.

The speeches were all happy, brief and to the point. No attempt was made at oratorical display, the meeting partaking more of a business character than of a jamboree. At eleven o'clock an adjournment was made. I believe no bottles of champagne outside of the guests, left the hall as those eight hundred guests dispersed, neither do I think that there will be many free cigars smoked after the banquet. The affair was highly creditable to the citizens of Baltimore in every respect, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which prevailed throughout. All had a pleasant time. All kept sober. [We don't believe the latter assertion—EDS.]

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The following was the address of welcome by Mayor Banks to guests of Baltimore from Pittsburgh, Cumberland and Wheeling:

"We welcome you to our city. There is a fitness in Baltimore by the sea, reaching out her arms to your inland cities, and saying to them, come to us and see for yourselves the good we are capable of doing you. That good, we are persuaded, is of a dual character, like charity, it blesseth alike the giver and the receiver.

We know of your great mineral, agricultural and manufacturing powers, and we would that you should understand the strength of our commercial situation, whereby those elements of wealth can be made of larger avail to you, and to become a source of ever-increasing reciprocal prosperity to yourselves, ourselves, and the prosperity of us both.

In the practical light of this fact, Baltimore, years ago, aided to construct the avenues of trade and travel by which you have come to us. And in the recognition of the same valuable considerations, your several cities have shown a uniform sympathy, and extended natural aid as well, in promoting the prosperity of the great Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Road.

This shows that there is a community of feeling among us that makes, at once, the reason why we should seek, and will seek, to become familiar with the resources of each other; because these resources properly utilized, must develop a great active benefit for us all. In this point of view, then, it is well that you are here.

But Baltimore—let me say—has always found pleasure in extending her hospitalities to our fellow citizens from any part of the country. True to her past history, and glad now of her opportunities to claim you, from the cities of Pittsburgh Wheeling and Cumberland, with hand in hand, as friends and brethren, she bids you a cordial welcome."

The Great Western Band of our city played excellently well at the banquet, and their musical offerings elicited much praise and applause.

The excursionists will leave for their homes to-morrow (Friday.) Some will go by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while the majority will return by the way they came.

HARRISON.

UTAH.

Mormon Affairs.

SALT LAKE, October 18.—Aaron Johnson, a Mormon Bishop of Springville, Utah county, was arrested this afternoon at that place by United States Marshal Patrick, under an indictment found a year ago as accessory to the murder of a prisoner, taken to Provo, and to-morrow will have a hearing before Judge Strickland, of the First District Court.

The whole time of the Court here to day is occupied in empanneling a jury for the Mountain Meadow case. The challenges are not yet exhausted.

A meeting of the Mormon High Council is called for to-morrow night.

MINING NEWS.

The Ogden tin mine excitement continues.

Gold bearing quartz is brought in to day from Bingham canon, assaying over nineteen hundred dollars per ton.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS

One hundred and sixty recruits for the regiment at Camp Douglas arrived last night.

SALT LAKE, October 19.—In the case of Hawkins, the polygamist, charged by his first wife with adultery, the jury was finally empanneled this afternoon, and the trial commenced. Tom Fitch, for the defendent, occupied all the morning in an argument that he had the right, under the United States law, to temporary challenged while the prosecution had only the right to two. Judge McKean, on the ground that this was a matter of the people of the United States in the territory of Utah, and not the United States, decided against the defense. On the opening of the trial, the first witness called was the true wife. She testified positively to the cohabitation of her husband with two other women in her house continuously. To-morrow the daughters, now married, will take the witness stand. The indictment in this case is brought under the statute in relation to crimes and its punishment, approved March 9th, 1852.

POLITICAL.

The St. Louis Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—The text of the resolution adopted at the general Republican meeting held here last evening, and which was offered by ex Senator Henderson, is as follows:

Resolved, That as members of the Republican party we earnestly recommend the two State Committees to act in unison.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee to-day, it adopted a resolution reiterating its previously expressed purpose to do everything possible for the unity of the party and the success of the Republicans of the State, without regard to past differences or divisions, fully recognizing the right of individual preference for candidates, but when a nomination has been made by party conventions, personal preference should then be sunk in devotion to party success; that in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed by a Republican meeting held yesterday, they invite the Union Republican State Committee to unite with them, collectively or individually, in a call for a State Convention, to the end that there be a united party and but one organization, and that one holding legitimate relations with the National Republican Committee.

The committee adjourned to meet on the 5th of December, to consider the subject of calling a State Convention to elect a delegate to the National Covention and elect a new State Committee, to which meeting the liberal State Committee, individually or collectively, are invited for consultation upon the proposed call. The committee passed a resolution soliciting the National Republican Executive Committee to call the next National Convention at St. Louis.

TENNESSEE.

Decision Reversed.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—In the Circuit Court of Knox county, some time ago, a verdict was rendered in the libel suit of John Baxter against Sanders & Clark, newspaper publishers, for twenty-seven thousand dollars damages, for publishing a speech of General Maboy denunciatory of Baxter. The Supreme Court, now in session at Knoxville, reverses the decision and remands the case for a new trial.

KU KLUX ARRESTED.

United States Marshal Pierce, of North Mississippi, brought four prisoners here to day, charged with ku-kluxing a family named Honricut, near Burnsville, Mississippi, last week. They were arrested on the cars *en route* to Texas. Other members of the band are in jail at Corinth.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, October 19.—James Hays, a Chicago refugee, was killed last evening in a stone yard, on Washington street, where he was working, by falling on a fly wheel.

MINNESOTA.

Gold Discovery.

ST. PAUL, October 19.—General Lemon, arriving from Fort Garry last evening, reports intense excitement prevailing at Winnepeg on account of a recent gold discovery at Lake Shabondawin. Specimens of dust, nuggets and quartz have been brought to Winnepeg, and hundreds are rushing to the new gold fields. Lake Shabondawin is a short distance from Silver Islet.

ARREST OF FENIAN LEADERS.

General Curley, one of the leaders of the late Fenian fiasco upon Manitoba, arrived here yesterday, and was immediately arrested. General Curley, like General O'Neil, who was arrested here on Monday, declares that the Fenian raid was no raid at all, but merely a colonization scheme, and the colony could have successfully resisted Col. Wheaton, if so disposed.

WISCONSIN.

The Fire in Doar County.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—The Doar County *Advocate* contains a full account of the loss of life and property by fire in that company up to Sunday night. Eight fires had been raging through the towns of Brussell, Forestville, Claybonns, Nasewapee, Steurgeon Bay and Sevastapol, burning fences and timber, but leaving the houses untouched. At nine P. M., on Sunday night the fiery tornado swept down from the southwest, beginning at the Belgian settlement in Brussell, sweeping through the towns of Union and Gardener, the western part of Sevastapol, and down the east shore of the bay. Every building in its path was consumed. The Williamson shingle mill and everything was burned, and most awful destruction of human life ensued. Out of eighty persons at the mill fifty-seven were burned to death.

The few survivors tell a horrible tale of the scene at this terrible holocaust. After the fire forty-five bodies were found in a potato patch in the centre of a clearing. Other bodies were found scattered, some in wells. There were many disfigured in a terrible manner—in some cases beyond recognition.

The great destruction was the work of fifteen minutes, and was the same tornado that burned up Peshtego and 1,400 human beings. A number of other losses of life are reported in other places—twenty-two in the town of Brussell, which suffered a like fate. There is scarcely a house or barn standing in the line of this storm of fire.

Efforts of relief are not spared here or anywhere in the State, and donations from abroad are coming along just in time to make comfortable those who survived. Contributions in money should be sent to Hon. Alex. Mitchel, President of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and clothing or provisions to Hon. Harrison Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities.—The low pressure will probably move over New England to-night, with brisk winds and but little cloudiness. The winds will probably diminish on the lower lakes, and pleasant weather continue on Friday very generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

The Michigan State Association in this city is actively engaged in making collections for the sufferers in their State, and has collected seven hundred dollars in money. A room in the Patent Office has been furnished for the reception of clothing, and quite a large amount has been sent.

Dr. C. F. Stansbury, Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity in this district, was sent this afternoon to Chicago, bearing the offerings of the Masons of the District of Columbia to their brethrens in Chicago.

Donations made by the officers and employes of the government printing office were also taken by Mr. Stansbury.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman will leave here to-night for Ohio, to visit Hon. Thomas Quincy, who is seriously ill.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission is engaged in discussing the general system of clerical examinations.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—River three feet three inches, risen six inches in twenty-four hours. Clear and pleasant.

WHEELING, October 19

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Pittsburgh excursionists to Baltimore have had a royal good time of it in the City of Monuments. The festivities closed last night.

WE very gladly welcome the return of the Chicago *Tribune* to our list of exchanges. It was absent but a few days, and comes now looking almost as large and powerful as it did before the fire.

THE Russian Prince Alexis will receive a warm and fitting reception wherever he goes in the United States. The friendliness of his country towards our own during the rebellion assures for its representative a cordial greeting everywhere among our people.

THE *Post* has departed from the new departure in deserting the Democracy as a lost ship and advocating the nomination of Col. T. A. Scott as a *People's* candidate for the Presidency. This course on its part is admitting that the old Democratic party should make no regular nomination in the national contest of 1872.

AID FOR the Michigban, Wisconsin and Minnesota sufferers continues to come in slowly. We hope the charitable people will be prompt in doing what they propose to do for the unfortunate people of the pineries of the Northwest, ere winter comes on and shuts off the sources of supply. Be prompt and liberal.

SOME OF the less important Democratic journals throughout the country do not take kindly to the recommendation that their dead party should be confined and buried and not permitted in 1872 to go about as a skeleton in the burlesque pantomime of trying to make a President. They like the old name, but confess that they cannot now assert on what grave difference of opinion they can gain victory. It is truly hard for the wicked to die—but when they are dead why don't they decently keep to their coffins, for the rattling of dry bones is at no time pleasant music.

THEODORE TILTON may yet be reclaimed. There have been some Scotch theologians who claimed that Satan himself was not beyond hope of final salvation, and Tilton is not yet, we trust, down so far as the father of lies. Yet, that he has sadly degenerated, few, we think, save himself and his companions, will deny. He has not only fallen, but he pretends to glory in his shame and attempts with face of brass to withstand the dashings of the stream of reproach which flows against him. In reply to the charge of being a Communist, he says: "Yes, I *am*. I accept your indictments as I would a rosette and wear it in my button hole." He also professes to be proud of his championship of Victoria C. Woodhull, and indeed of all of the insane things which have lost for him the regard of thousands of people who are wise and good. Just now, we truly believe that he is doing the work of the devil about as thoroughly and harmfully as any man in the country.

FROM THE La Crosse *Republican*, Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Madison *State Journal* and other reliable and well informed sources we are gratified to learn that Gen. C. C. Washburne, the Republican candidate for Governor, is carrying everything by storm against his opponent, Ex-Senator Doolittle, who although an eloquent stumper, has to meet the derision of the people whose trust he betrayed by abandoning the Republican party of which he was once a very radical and rabid member, and returning to the Democratic party, from which he had previously deserted. The probabilility is that Wisconsin will roll up nearly or quite 20,000 (twenty thousand) majority for the Republican State Ticket. The Milwaukee or Eastern half of the State usually gives about fifteen thousand Democratic majority, and the Western half of Wisconsin, of which La Crosse is the chief town, overcovers that Democratic majority, and does enough more to give the State about 13,000 Republican majority. This year it will probably reach 20,000.

THE WAY in which the country stood the tremendous shock of the Chicago fire, shows to what a condition of solidity and prosperity the wise and judicious administration of President Grant has brought the United States. As is well known, the terrible disaster had the immediate effect of depreciating the value of almost every stock, a fact which could not escape the watchful eyes of the owners of idle capital in the banks, who did not fail to take advantage of the golden opportunities for investment. The result was the sudden withdrawal of an immense amount of money from the banks which could scarcely have stood against the pressure had they not been in so healthy a condition, and at the same time possessed the confidence of the people, fostered and nourished by the knowledge of the honesty, strength and ability of the government. What the result would have been had we had a Tammany President and cabinet ring, it is frightful to contemplate. A financial crash would have come as far outdoing the crashes of '37 and '57 as the Chicago fire surpassed that of Pittsburgh or Portland. Confidence begets confidence and distrust begets fear, and we firmly believe that the American people may thank, under Providence, their President, for averting a calamity which would have been without parallel in the fiscal history of the world.

THE "POST'S" CANDIDATE.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, in a studied and well written article, dignified into a double-leaded leader and occupying two columns of space, brings forward the name of the very able and distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas A. Scott, for nomination to the Presidency in 1872, as a *people's* candidate. In all the compliments it bestows upon that gentleman's honesty, integrity and ability we fully concur, and even were he in the field, as an actual contestant of Grant for the presidential chair, we could do no less. In bringing his name up as the only available candidate under whose leadership to enter the next canvass for the national political supremacy, our contemporary virtually acknowledges what we have ever of late maintained, viz: that its party is dead; and a Gabriel is earnestly sought after to resurrect it even into the semblance of life or animation. We believe the *Post* fully realizes the situation of the hour. It stands among the chief mourners at the coffin of Democracy, and, with tearful eyes and feeble voice, calls in vain upon the corpse to rise and walk. The current of electricity passed through the dead body of man will cause the muscles to move and the eyes to open; and so our neighbor hopes to set up Col. Scott as the battery from which the counterfeit of life may be effected in its deceased party, even so long a time as another futile effort to gain power may occupy, and then perhaps it will be willing to consign the rank and decomposed carcase of Democracy finally and forever to the grave of oblivion to which it long since was consigned by the American people.

Although most careful in its words and sentences the *Post* has made several ugly open confessions that we have been anxious that it should make in order to maintain its character for truth, decency and manliness. It asserts that "in view of the recent State elections' it is not good policy to nominate any man for the presidency who has played any conspicuous part in Democratic politics up to the present time. While professing to admire the elements of greatness and the high qualities of statemanship embodied in the characters of many "distinguished gentlemen" of the Democratic fold, it, at the same time, indirectly informs those individuals who have run the ship upon the rocks of ruin that they must take back seats, in order that their deeds and records may be forgotten and the people deceived into taking stock in the vitality of the party, when a new pilot is placed at the wheel. Is there not in all this a direct acknowlment that, overwhelmed by the disastrous defeats met with so recently in several of the great States, even the *Post* admits that its party is no more, that its leaders are practically unfit for further service, that its hopes can no longer rest on the basis of any principle whatever, but must be grounded on the personal popularity of one man—the Railroad King of the land? With a pardonable sophistry it effects to believe that here, in Pennsylvania, which it sorrowfully acknowledges gave twenty thousand Republican majority at the recent election, the voters "put principle aside and were guided by personal considerations, and this fact must be taken advantage of by the Democrats. Now, we submit, while resenting the insult, to the great majority, covered in the assertion, that the party, championed by our neighbor, for the last eleven years, never voted on principle, and having none of that article to put aside, their votes were cast out of a spirit of antagonism to progress and a blind refusal to admit that the world moves forward. But what greater confession do we want than that of the *Post* that *a popular man, not principles*, is what the Democracy must use as a weapon to accomplish anything in the Presidential contest of 1872? It is a virtual acknowledgement that the few who still cling to that political school have nothing to discuss with their opponents: no new issues to advance, no national question affecting the interests of the country or its people to flash forward, no trustworthy leaders to award, and in fact nothing on which to stand in common together. The Republican party fills all the spaces in national politics, no room is left for the Democrats. They are isolated and alone. Mourn as they may, weep as they will, do what they can and their condition cannot be bettered. The great masses roused from a Rip Van Winkle slumber in 1860, they have not slept since, but with renewed energy have pushed onward and forward. Through the agency of the truest Republican party in the world, the curse of slavery has been washed from our land; fair protection has been afforded our industries; prosperity has been given all sections; railroads have chequered the States and bound together the two great oceans, and opened afresh the commerce of the orient; the odious lines of caste have been obliterated and the country made a true asylum for the oppressed of all nations; popular schools for free education have sprung up everywhere and millions of on-coming citizens sip knowledge at their fountains. All these things the people know, and yet the mission of the Republican party is not ended. A great national debt entailed upon the Government through the resistance of the southern branch of the Democratic party, aided and abetted by its northern allies, to the authority of law, must be discharged, and the Republican party is the only one to be trusted with its liquidation, and so say the people. Hence it is sheer folly for our contemporary to build upon the light fabric of one man's personal popularity, be it ever so great, a hope to effect a change in the fixed determination of the masses that Grant shall again be called to preside over the affairs of the nation.

In its enthusiasm in pressing the name of Col. Scott for the Presidency, the *Post* makes a confession which we did not expect to receive. In the recent canvass we urged upon our friends the powerful bearing that success or defeat in the State would have upon the national struggle of 1872, and now the *Post* declares with unfeigned candor that "*Pennsylvania elects the next President.*" Granted. With a majority of twenty thousand (figures admitted to be correct by our contemporary) to start upon, with a leader so popular as President Grant, we must carry the State by double twenty thousand in 1872, and there is no man living who can turn the tables by his individual popularity, so that the premeditated admission of the *Post* may be interpreted to mean that an overwhelming Republican triumph in the national contest is inevitable. That much we have known but did not think that our generally reticent and guarded neighbor would be so outspoken as to make the confession. When the *Post* admits that "it is idle to talk of electing the Democratic candidate for President without carrying the State of Pennsylvania," and that it would be folly to "pass unheeded the significance of the fall elections of 1871," then Republicans who aided in contributing to the success of their party on the 10th inst. may justly feel proud, for in electing their State ticket they virtually re-elected President Grant.

Another point in the studied leader of the *Post* we wish to point out, inasmuch as it is peculiarly significant and capable of being interpreted in a way by no means complimentary to Col. Scott or his popularity. We quote its own words: "For years capital has been against us; let us reverse the order of things. Personal considerations largely influence the people; we must take advantage of the fact." Can it be possible that the broad hint of the Hibernian is here thrown out to afford a good reason for the *Post's* freshly found love for Col. Scott? The words imply as much, if the English language means anything. Col. Scott counts his wealth by tens of millions. Put the quoted sentences and this fact together, and what is the inevitable conclusion? Simply that his capital will buy his election; that "personal considerations" must be employed, in the absence of principles, to influence votes. Such monstrous pleading in behalf of any candidate, we venture to say, never before appeared in any respectable journal in the State, and we marvel at the audacity of the *Post* in venturing upon such dangerous ground. In the happiness of its zeal and enthusiasm, it seems to have forgotten its prudence and judgment. However much the capital may be reversed, and however strong the personal considerations may be, Col. Scott could not carry Pennsylvania any more, through such agencies, than could Asa Packer, whose bank account was nearly as large, and who was wofully defeated when he came burdened with his money bags before the people for gubernatorial honors. We again assert, in conclusion, that the last straw at which the *Post* has caught will afford its party no means of rescue. The Democracy are dead and doomed. Col. Scott or any other man in the land cannot lift them out of the tomb of oblivion to which the free and thinking people of the country have consigned the party, and all efforts to do so are idle.

"THAT BABY OF TUSCALOO."

The New York *World* has this to say of Mr. Bartley T. Campbell's new poem with which most of our readers are familiar:

"In the current issue of the Pittsburgh *People's Monthly* Mr. Bartley T. Campbell has very creditably imitated Will M. Carleton's "Farm Ballads," but why he should imitate them at all is the mystery. Not all the illustrated papers in the world, backed by all the magazines and aided by the precious Rossettis could ever make a person of average intelligence believe that there is any more poetry in such mooning nonsense as "Betsey and I are Out" or in Mr. Campbell's "That Baby in Tuscaloo" than there is in "Woodman Spare That Tree," or "The Old Oaken Bucket." But then, as Mr Bennett is reported to have said of his own newspaper, some things are "written for people who can't read."

We have received as a rejoinder to the above notice of "that blessed baby" the following card from B. T. Campbell, Esq., the author:

MESSRS EDS.:—Of course I feel flattered in having attracted the attention of a newspaper so eminently able and respectable as the *World*, and my journalistic experience has taught me that equivocal praise —or even denunciation—is preferable to silence; but it has also enabled me, I think to appreciate the difference between criticism and flat disapproval. Had the writer in the *World* dissected "The Baby," and presented the result of his analysis before his readers, I should have felt deeply grateful, for in that case he would have done me a great service in pointing out faults, that in the future might have been overcome.

However, I am rejoiced to find myself in such excellent company as Morris, and I see my "baby" go to the bastinado with "The Old Oaken Bucket," and "Woodman spare that tree" without a pang.

Now, avoiding the question of the poetical merits of these last named poems altogether, I claim that they must be possessed of excellence of some sort, or they could not have stirred as they have the tenderest sensibilities of eighty millions of readers, while the popularity of "Betsey and I Are Out," is sufficient to shield it from the weak javelin, so awkwardly hurled at it by the *World's* article.

There is nothing ambitious in "That Baby in Tuscaloo;" it was the inspiration of an hour, and the work of a day, but the many expressions of approval it has met with has more than compensated its author for the labor bestowed upon it. Since the *World* can see nothing to derive in Joaquin Miller's "Songs of The Sierras," I cannot wonder that my bantling should fail to reach its lofty and—must I say—hypercritical standard by a foot or two.

Yours, sincerely,
BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL.

GENERALITIES.

BOSTON has raised $403,000 for Chicago.

MRS. FRODSHAM, sister of Mrs. Segulin, the favorite opera singer, became insane in Chicago during the fire and died last Sunday.

A BOSTON paper says: "Some of the accounts of funds raised for Chicago in different cities have a large item of the 'estimated value of the articles sent by private hands.'"

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: W. H. Abbott arrived here yesterday with two car loads of provisions and $50,000 in cash contributed by the little city of Titusville, Pa. Verily "she hath done what she could."

THE London *Times* says: "The American war has shown how prodigious are the resources of the United States, which emerged from the struggle with a credit and renown placing them in the front rank of nations."

ONE of the saddest scenes at Chicago was that of a woman kneeling in the street with a crucifix held up before her and her dress burning while she prayed. While in this attitude a runaway truck dashed her to the ground.

THE following characteristic funeral item is from the Kansas City *Times* of the 10th: "The funeral of Mike Williams, shot by Wild Bill at Abilene, took place in this city on Sunday. Wild Bill paid the expenses of the funeral."

EMIGRATION from England to the United States is increasing rapidly. During the last three months for which an official report was made the departures from Liverpool were five thousand in excess of the preceding quarter. Among these emigrants are many skilled laborers and mechanics.

IT is always well to be prepared for emergencies. A gentleman was strongly advancing his claims to read his title clear to mansions in the skies, when an argumentative lady said, "But suppose you don't get to heaven after all?" "Oh, well," was the reply, "I have made ample preparation to go to some other place."

THE Lubec correspondent of the Machias, Me., *Republican* says, "Maine's decay" has not made itself manifest so far as our village is concerned. Since the war closed we have built ten vessels at a cost of $168,000, besides investing in vessels built elsewhere to the amount of $75,000. These vessels are paying good dividends, beside adding materially to the business of the place.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. R. M. Hooley, the owner of the late Clark Street Opera House, meets with a total loss. He had just retired from business and was about to move east to live, having rented his Opera House for five years at $21,000 per year. He has nothing left but the ground, for which he has already liberal offers. He has declined them, however, preferring to hold on and build again.

I SAW a man on Monday night looking intently and seriously at his block of five story stores on Water street, then writhing and roaring in the flames. I knew him and watched him. His gaze was riveted. I pitied him heartily, for I judged that he was on the verge of despair. At last I ventured to approach and break his reverie. "Well, Blake, what are you thinking of?" said I. "Ah—h" said he with a smile. "I was thinking that the rats must be catching h—ll"—*Ohio. Cor.*

Two prominent individuals have recently expressed their views respecting the International Society—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Aberdeen, and Garibaldi, in a letter to Mr. Arthur Arnold, editor of a London evening journal, and brother of Matthew Arnold. Mr. Gladstone seems to think that the International will help to work out the capital and labor problem without doing any serious mischief, at least in England. Garibaldi is decidedly in favor of the International, the objects of which, he says, are the abolition of war, of standing armies, of priests, and of privileges.

A FELLOW standing on a piano declared that the fire was the friend of the poor man. He wanted everybody to help himself to the best liquor he could get, and continued to yell from the piano until some one as drunk as himself flung a bottle at him and knocked him off it. In this chaos were hundreds of children wailing and crying for their parents. One little girl in particular I saw whose golden hair was loose down her back and caught fire. She ran screaming past me and somebody threw a glass of liquor upon her which flared up and covered her with a blue flame.—*Chicago Cor.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: There was published in Saturday's *Tribune* a letter reflecting on the conduct of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad Company in refusing to honor the passes given by the Relief Committee. It is the barest justice to that road, which has done all in its power for the homeless and hopeless to state that the crowds of persons seeking to get east over this road were so great for a few days that they were compelled to discriminate and to send forward only the women and children, and those who were unable to take care of themselves, refusing for the moment to transport people who were able-bodied and were in no special haste. Their trains have been crowded to excess, and they have not had room for paying passengers. They deserve the praise of all, and the person who wrote the letter of complaint would not have done so, had he understood the special circumstances of the case.

Brazilian Turtles.

The size of these creatures may be imagined from the fact that the flippers and feet are one in crawling over the sand, leave a track of two irregular grooves, three or four feet apart, as though a great wagon with cog wheels had been driven over the ground. It is an easy matter to find a turtle's nest by his track. She comes up on the sand and travels far up on the beach to lay her eggs in the sand, digging a hole a foot and a half or two feet deep for the nest. Prof Hart, who was in Brazil with Prof. Agassiz, says that he saw a turtle deposit one hundred and forty three eggs in one of these nests. The eggs are all laid at one sitting, then covered up closely with the sand and left to hatch. The eggs are rather larger than hen's eggs, round and covered with a tough white skin. The Brazilians eat the eggs, and also the flesh of the turtle. The creature is captured in a curious way. Two persons go behind it, and taking hold of the shell, turn the animal on its back, in which position it and the mercy of its captors, as it is impossible for it to turn over on its feet again. The hunters are obliged to creep up behind it cautiously, for as soon as it is alarmed, it thrusts its fore paddles into the sand and throws it behind, so that if the pursuers do not quickly close their eyes they are likely to be blinded.

THE STATE.

MERCER COUNTY'S majority for Stanton was 816; for Beath 836.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY gave Stanton a majority of 371 and Beath 382.

GREENE COUNTY gave McCandless a majority of 1,478 and Cooper 1,480.

FOREST COUNTY gave Stanton a majority of 46 and Beath one of 86.

CHESTER COUNTY gave a majority of 3,256 to Stanton and of 3,326 to Beath.

WASHINGTON has raised about fifteen hundred dollars for the Chicago sufferers.

SHARPSVILLE, Mercer county, has raised more than five hundred dollars for Chicago.

WASHINGTON county's majority for McCandless was four and for Cooper thirty seven.

BISHOP DOMENEC will dedicate the new Catholic church in Waynesburg on Sunday, Oct. 29th.

KITTANNING has raised about fifteen hundred dollars for the destitute in the city of Chicago.

IT is said that the Monongahela *Republican's* printing office was burned down in the Chicago fire.

FRANKLIN COUNTY gave Stanton a majority of 395 and Beath 394. Last year the Democratic majority in that county was 100.

GREENVILLE has a case of small-pox. The owner of it is stopping at a hotel, which has been closed to the public in consequence.

THE Potter County *Journal* says it may interest some one to know that there are 1,584,000 inches between Lock-Haven and Williamsport.

THE Clearfield *Journal* says: Many of the wells in this place have failed with in the past few weeks, owing to the dryness of the season. The couple of light showers of Tuesday and Wednesday last had little or no effect.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says: A female torchlight procession took place about 11 o'clock P. M., on the night of the 5th inst., our borough. The line of march was taken up near Slater's bridge, and continued to the east end of town. The canine family furnished the music for the occasion—Air, "Old Dog Tray."

THE Sharon *Times* says that the Otis rolling mill, which started there some four weeks ago with five boiling furnaces, has already increased to eight and four more are in process of construction. They are running night and day, and already the benefits of this new enterprise is being felt in the business community.

THE directors of the Montrose Railroad Company held a meeting at Montrose, October 12th, and closed a contract with D. Derby & Co. of Wyalusing, for the grading and construction of the entire line from Tunkhannock to Montrose, by the 1st of August next, for $105,000—$5,000 thereof to be paid in stock.

THE Greenville *Argus* says: Thomas Crowley, died in Conneautville on Friday night of last week, from the effects of a kick by a horse. The accident was not at first considered serious, the man walking around until a couple of hour after, when inflammation set in and it required the united efforts of four strong men to keep him under control.

THE Montrose *Republican* says: Bad little Silas Extell, aged ten summers, of Taylortown, ran away from school on Monday, ascended a chestnut tree, and descended rapidly, breaking an arm. We truly feel sorry for said Silas, but claim him as our specimen boy who ran from school and paid dearly for his clandestine Compilers of Sabbath School books, take notice!

THE brick dwelling of Henry Buckingham, of Morgan township, Greene county, was entirely consumed by fire, save the walls, Tuesday afternoon of last week. The fire caught from the kitchen chimney, into which a stove pipe passed. Mr. Buckingham returned from the election about the time the fire was discovered, and, by the assistance of several of his neighbors, who had just returned home, succeeded in saving nearly all the household goods.

THE Montrose *Republican* says: On Saturday, October 7th, 1871, a pleasant company gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Truesday, in Liberty, it being the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The day was lovely, the presents appropriate and the dinner bountiful. Of six children born to them all were living and all but one present. Of sixteen grand children, eleven were present. Other relatives and friends made the number over fifty.

THE West Chester *Record* says: A correspondent writing from East Whiteland says: A singular occurrence took place at the residence of Darwin Lapp, of East Whiteland township, on Thursday, October 5th, about 10 o'clock A. M. It rained winged ants until the ground was covered with them. The noise they made in alighting resembled the sound of drops of rain. They fell from a cloud of them that hovered near the top of a chestnut tree, close by the above named gentleman's residence.

WE find the following in the Greenville *Argus*: A sad accident occurred shortly after dark on Saturday evening last, one mile east of Saegerstown, Pa., on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, while Mrs. White and Mr. Daniel Blair were driving home from the funeral of their brother in-law, H. W. Bole. As they were crossing the railroad track a freight train overtook them, killing both instantly, their bodies being terribly mangled. A high embankment at this point cuts off the view of approaching trains.

ON Monday evening, October 9, Mr. Josiah Bush, residing some three miles south east of Salem, committed suicide by shooting himself. That evening he went out as he said, to turn the horses into pasture, when but a few minutes after leaving the house his wife heard the report of a rifle, and on going out saw Mr. Bush lying on his face on the ground but a short distance from the house. She at once turned him over, when he expired. The ball had entered his breast near the heart. No cause for the act is known, as he appeared to be in his usual state of mind.

EARLY on Friday morning, says the Erie *Observer*, James Pettis, a yardman in the employ of the Lake Shore R. R. Co., met with one of the most horrible deaths we have ever recorded. He was walking backwards in advance of a train that was slowly being pushed toward him, when one of his feet caught in a frog. He cried for the train to stop, but before its motion could be arrested the cars struck him, and he was thrown lengthwise of the rail with his head outside of the track. The wheels split his body completely in two, leaving the head attached to one part, and causing instant death.

THE Girard *Cosmopolite* is reliably informed that recently a freight train on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad unaccountably commenced to slacken its speed and finally stopped altogether, and that one of the brakemen, on going forward to ascertain what the trouble was, found the engineer and fireman sound asleep, and the steam run clear down. Another train was following and the aroused slumberers at the post of most imperative duty had to bestir themselves in a lively manner, in order to get up steam and get out of the way. Of all the instances of carelessness on the part of railroad employes brought to our notice this is the most grossly inexcusable, and demands thorough investigation.

Simon's Wife's Mother.

A countryman was in New York on an August Sunday, and crossed the Brooklyn ferry in the morning, for the purpose of hearing Beecher. But lo, the Plymouth pulpit was occupied by a stranger, who delivered a tedious, common-place sermon from the text: "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." Mr. Beecher was away taking his vacation.

In the afternoon the man sought to console himself for his morning's disappointment by listening to E. H. Chapin. He was shown to a front seat by the sexton of E. H. Chapin's church, and in due time was horrified to see the minister of the morning appear in the pulpit. The poor victim heard, for the second time, the sermon from the text: "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," and went out of the sacred place very much discouraged. Mr. Chapin was taking his summer vacation.

In the evening the man, thinking to redeem in a measure the defeats of the day, accepted a choice sitting in the Reformed Dutch church, for the sake of hearing the genial, eloquent and scholarly Bethune. But his heart quite broke when the evil spirit that had possessed him all day got up and gave out a hymn. And when the text was announced, "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," the party who knew all about the subject, rushed wildly from the overdose, and ran to his hotel. Dr Bethune was taking his summer vacation.

The next morning the man took the first train for home, and stepping into the car there was his ministerial friend of the day before, with his sermon under his arm. The New York bells were ringing a fire alarm, and says the minister to his lay brother, "Friend, do you know what those bells are tolling for?" Says the countryman, looking hard at the sermon, "I don't know, but I shouldn't wonder if Simon's wife's mother was dead. I heard three times yesterday that she was down with a fever."

A Good Story.

Olive Logan told a story, in her lecture on "Nice Young Men," at Frederick, Md., the other night, to this effect: "At Middletown, Del., where I spent Sunday, some friends gave me some pretty plants to take home, and some rich dirt from their garden to keep them in. I have carried these plants and this dirt about with me for a week, I am so determined to take them home myself. At Hagerstown, yesterday, Mrs. Dorsey Herbert asked me why I carried that dirt about, and I replied that we had no dirt in New York rich enough for these plants. "Why," said Mrs. Herbert—a life long Democrat by the way—"You've got Tammany."

CERTIFICATE OF A CURE OF DEAFNESS.

NOISE LIKE A TEA KETTLE

I took my son David Gilchrist, eight years old, to Dr. Keyser on the twenty-eighth of July, 1871, for a deafness and discharge from both ears, and a continual noise like the sound of a tea kettle, which had been coming on for over a year. He at that time could not hear a watch tick unless held close to the ears. The disease had been gradually growing worse, so that I had been made to believe him almost incurable, in fact most of the neighbors told me he would never get well. I had heard and read of Dr. Keyser's treatment in the daily newspapers, so I went to see the doctor, who told me he could cure him. He gave my son inward medicine and also applications to the ear, which I am happy to say has entirely cured him, and now, October 14th, he can hear the watch at two feet distance, and can hear the most ordinary conversation. His health otherwise has greatly improved, and I only feel too grateful for the remarkable cure of my son and take pleasure in making the case public.

THOMAS GILCHRIST,
Turtle Creek, formerly Irwin's Station.

Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases of the ear, eye and lungs 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. to until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH

TO GET THE GENUINE

St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water

IS AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT

Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and drop an anchor to windward.

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dispepetics make a note of the fact and drop an anchor to windward.

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating between the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and drop an anchor to windward.

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels, and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint declares itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. 1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD
& CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and at no lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.

oct20

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unscrupulous parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue
(Near Smithfield street.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF
POPLIN SERGES
AND
Soft All Wool Plaids,
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

Black and White Striped Alpacas.

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks.

Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Waterproofs,
Cloakings,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

At 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints, best cloths.
And many other Good Bargains.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Scamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2¼ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, Jr.
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Originalsand only manufacturers of the celebrated
Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages!
Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including Sulkeys, Skeleton and Light Trotting Wagons.
Finest Finish, Newest Styles and unequalled durability.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Office and Warerooms
1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT ST.,
Manufactory,
Thirteenth and Parish Streets.
SUCCEEDING GEORGE W. WATSON & CO
(Retired.)
PHILADELPHIA. oct7-bs2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

MATTRESSES,
Husk and Sponge Mattresses.
SPONGE
Being a good substitute for Feathers, will be found twice cheaper, lighter, healthier and more durable. Sold by the pound.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

A large stock of Black and Colored Alpacas, Poplin, Serge, and 3-4 and 4-4 All Wool Soft Plaids. English Satine Cloths, Japanese Silks, Bright Colored Striped Shawls, Misses' single and Double Woolen Shawls, Knit Breakfast Shawls.

The above Goods, direct from the manufacturers, are offered at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.
AT
RETAIL STORES
NOW OPEN, ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
FALL STYLES
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AND
SACQUES,
At Lowest Prices,
IN SILK VELVET.
Black and Brown Velveteen,
BLACK CASHMERE,
Braided and Embroidered in Black and White Bertin.
CLOTH SACQUES
See our Black Cloth Sacques embroidered in White, at $10 00.
LADIES' SPENCER JACKETS,
IN BLACK, SCARLET, BLUE AND WHITE.
Black Lyons Cloaking Velvets,
All Silk, and warranted to be the genuine article. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine.

We would also call attention to our line
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
BONNETS AND FELLARD & CACHEMIRE DE LYON.
Celebrated makes in all the various grades, the best of which will be found
THE LOWEST.
NEW FALL GOODS constantly arriving.
NEW LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

Those are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MAS

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

oct8:s31

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct6:20

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to call at the office of the undersigned, for they wish to receive cash for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6¾ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS,

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.

oct9

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1871.

The Gold market was alternately heavy and firm during the day and ranged from 113 to 112¾, closing at 112¾. Loans were from 3 per cent. per annum to 1-16 per day for use. Clearances $48,000,000. Awards at the gold sale $3,000,000, at from 112.53 to 112.87. The Government bond market was generally dull and weak, being unfavorably affected by the decline in gold and others in other sales in insurance companies. There was a marked improvement in stocks to-day. Early dealings showed an advance of ¼ to 1¼c in the general market, but a reaction followed which partially lost when it was announced that the Treasury had sold $3,000,000 in gold. Later in the day the sentiment was decidedly bullish, and prices were carried higher than had previously been reached.

The upward speculation was led by Reading shares, which advanced 4 per cent. from the lowest point to-day. This buoyant condition of affairs was brought about by some prominent bears covering their shorts and turning bulls for a temporary campaign. Money was easier, and this assisted the rise. The market at close was strong and quietly up to the highest point to-day. The only re-action was in Reading. Western Union and R. Cash stock of Reading was made scarce this afternoon, and one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. was paid for the use of it until to-morrow. The demand for money was quite brisk during the early hours of the day, but in the afternoon there was an easier feeling and loans were made at seven per cent. on stocks and seven to five per cent on government bonds. State bonds dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 118¾, 5-20's '62, 112¾@112¾; do '64, 112¾@112¾; do '65, 112¾@112¾; 10-40s, 108; currency 6s, 109¾.

STATE BONDS—Missisippi, 93; Tennessee, old, 63; new, 64; Virginia new, 62; do old, 58; North Carolina old, 89¾; do new, 89.

MISCELLANEOUS—Cumberland, 87¾; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 1; do preferred, 18; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells Fargo Express, 60; American, 56; Pacific Union 4s, 82¾; United States 6s, 90¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; N. Y. Central, 96¾; Hertz, 81¾; Erie, 27¾; Harlem, 50; do preferred, 75; Reading, 106¾; Michigan Central, 115; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 110; Pittsburgh & Northwestern, 50; do preferred, 75; Rock Island, 93¾; N. J. Central, 115¾; 6s; Paul, 54; do preferred, 74; Wabash, 54; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 16; do preferred, 68; Chicago & Alton, 118; preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, 98; Burlington & Quincy, 125; Lake Shore, 98; Illinois Central, 126; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific 1st, 114¾; Central Pacific bonds, 109; Union Pacific bond, 84¾.

—We clip the following from the Chicago Tribune, of Wednesday:

"Business was active to-day, under the circumstances. The opening of the banks re-established confidence, and many who had hitherto carefully hoarded the little saved from the fire were now willing to use it, as they saw reason to believe that it would soon be replaced. The wholesale merchants were generally busy in fixing up, but the few who were ready for trade had all they could attend to, though the orders were small. In produce circles the movement was fair, but many operators were cramped in their dealings by bank accounts, anxious to know the exact basis on which they could do business hereafter.

The dealers in grain made numerous settlements, principally upon the basis established at the committee meeting held for that purpose. The scale of prices was published in our issue of this morning, viz.: Wheat, seller the month, $1.18½; do last half, $1.19¾; do seller November, $1.20; do seller the year, $1.18¾. Corn, seller the month, 40½c; do seller last half, 40¾c; do seller November, 40c; do seller the year, 44½c. Oats, seller the month, 30c; do seller last half, 30½c; do seller November, 31c. Rye, 85c. Barley, 58¾c; do seller last half, 59c.

It was estimated that fully two-thirds of the options outstanding in grain were settled to-day, and a great many checks given in payment. Of course, many of the differences were left unpaid, and many others were closed out by a transfer of liabilities, this leaving the outstanding differences between very few parties, and giving but little for the committee to do in equalizing claims. Two or three operators were buying grain to ship, the general tendency being to take advantage of several grain-holders wanted to realize, so as to be able to use the money in preparing to do business in the future. On the contrary, options for future delivery were generally firmer, several large orders being sent here to buy for coastal points, who anticipate a reaction from the recent dullness.

The grain movement is looking up. The subjoined statement shows the amount of grain sent out yesterday is not a bad average quantity for each day of the entire year.

It would perhaps be timely to remind the holders of fire insurance policies that it would be better for them to have all policies of insurance, issued by companies which have succeeded, cancelled at once, whether they get back any of the premium paid or not, for in case of loss the solvent companies would pay only pro rata. For instance, if a merchant has $30,000 insurance in four policies of $5,000 each, and a loss by fire occurs of $10,000, the loss to each company is $2,500. Should one company be insolvent the other three companies would pay only $7,500 each, or $7,500 all; but if the policy of the insolvent company had previously been cancelled, then the remaining companies would be liable for the whole loss. In other words, when an insurance company becomes insolvent, the holder of the policy virtually becomes the indorser of that company to the extent of the policy he holds.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@4¾. Pearls, 7¾. Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, but there is a steady demand for prime to choice with sales at 70@75 cts per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts continue large, mainly from Ohio and Indiana, and with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, stocks are accumulating, and the common grades are lower; ranging from $2.00@2.50 per bbl. Prime winter fruit, in good order, is held firmly and for this particular kind no decline in prices is anticipated; may be quoted at $4.00@5.00.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—Is dull and unchanged; prime to choice roll, 18@20. Stock of common butter is large and there is but little inquiry for it.

BEANS—There is some inquiry, and the supply in this market is very small; prime to choice navy quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Stock in this market is very much reduced, and prices are firm and tending upward.

CHEESE—Is unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 15½@16; Ohio Goshen, 15@15¼; Factory, 14@15¼; Dairy, 12@13c.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts continue fair and with only a moderate demand, the market is dull though prices are unchanged; $3.00 seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation, though there have been some sales, we understand, at $2.75.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl, Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@5 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted all the way from $10@15 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, are quoted at 22@23½—usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for halve Peaches, and the stock at present is very much reduced; we could not quote at 9@10 cts. There is also some inquiry for prime bright apples, but there is no stock.

EGGS—The market is steady but unchanged; sales reported at 23c; dealers generally give 23 as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—The only new feature we have to notice is that the selling is not so bullish, and holders generally are more anxious to realize—in some instances, concessions have been made to effect sales. We reduce our quotations on Minnesota flour's from $8 to 7.75, and good red winter wheat flour cannot fairly be quoted at $7.50. Outstanding some of the Ohio millers are asking $7.50@7.75, delivered here. As will have been noticed by those who have been watching the fluctuations, all the leading markets have been offish for some days past.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue liberal, and, as the mills are pretty well supplied, the market is easier and prices are finding downward; we quote at $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.45@1.50 for white—some of the mills, we understand, refuse to go above $1.45@1.47 per bushel. Both Cincinnati and Cleveland are off considerably—the latter market dropped 6 cts per bushel on Wednesday, and if any buy without available changes we continue to quote mixed at 42@43, and white at 47@48. The stock at present is very much reduced, but is said there is a large amount en route, and this has a tendency to make buyers chary; however, dealers generally are impressed with the idea that prices will not go back, and that they are good stock at present prices. Corn continues very scarce, and extreme prices are still being realized; 70@80 we are reported sales of several cars of shelled at 78. Rye is in limited supply also, and we have fairly quoted at 85c, but there is rather more inquiry for Barley, but there is no improvement in prices; good to prime spring, 60@65c.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very firm, and prices continue to advance. The stock in first hands is remarkably small, $4,115 bags, and it is predicted that 30 cts will be the inside figure for Rio cargoes, good, before the close of the week. Prime Java is quoted at 26@30¾, gold, in New York, and buyers are reported as having sold at these figures. Molasses, as has been the case for some time past, very dull, holders generally anxious to realize. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Rumors are being circulated in New York that our domestic cane will not yield much, if any, more than one-half last year, and that the European beetroot crop will run behind at least ten per cent; there may be something in these reports, but they can hardly be considered safe in the interest of large holders, with a view of keeping up prices.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 14; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 12¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10½. Cuba Sugars, Demerara, 12¾@13¾; Muscovado, 12¾; Sugar House Sugars—Kalght's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 20¾; Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 29@30. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffees run from 24@28. Lower grades, 22@23.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 75. Watts' Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Brune's, 75; other grades, 45@50. New Orleans Molasses, 60@70.

RICE—Carolina Cambius, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 6@6¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 20. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 30. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 9¾@10¾; Green Country Calf skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HORSE—Quoted at 2½@3¾ cts.

HOPS—Quoted at $1@5 per ton.

HONEY—Sales reported at from 25@35 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

HAY—Is generally reported dull, though there is no change to quote; good to prime baled, $24@28.

LARD—Oil—Is so very irregular in price that it is difficult to quote correctly; we hear of sales, in a jobbing way, at 95@98 for No. 1, and 90@95 for Strictly Prime, and $1.00@1.05 per bbl; Cleveland $5.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $20@23 per ton for Bran; $23@25 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Small reds quoted at $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3.00@3.25.

POTATOES—Irish coming in more freely, but prices are unchanged; 60@65 cts per bushel. Prime Jersey Sweets, $3.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens firmer and higher in consequence of the limited receipts; we now quote at 50@60 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 9¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 10; plain sugar cured hams, 13; canvassed, 15@16. Lard in tes, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in bbls, 11; in buckets, 12. Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, $16. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

SEEDS—Clover, $14. Timothy, $4.50@5.00. Flaxseed, $1.40@1.45.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY October 19, 1871.

Refined, as compared with yesterday, is a shade lower, there being quoted at 24¾ against 25¼@25½; however, the market was reported steady, with some inquiry at the reduction, but we heard of no sales. November and December nominal at 24@24¼—there is little or no inquiry beyond October. Crude reported firm but unchanged; Parker, $4.00; Foster, $4.75@. Considerable complaint is being made at these points about a scarcity of cars; we understand that oil bought there for this month, several days ago, has not yet been shipped. So far as we can learn, refiners are only buying for immediate requirements, to fill maturing contracts, and, consequently, they are considerably annoyed at the delay. Oil Barrels have been somewhat excited for several days, and prices are higher; sales of city make reported to-day at $1.90.

The following are the shipments per A. V. R. R.

Petrolite O W, account B S Duncan	240
Penn O W, account B S Duncan	210
Mayflower, account Bates & G	134
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	80
Union O W, account Thos King	160
Model O W, account Bates & Hackett	160
Riverside O W, account Bates & G	154
Spray O W, account L Hepler	154
Cosmos O W, account McKelvy	240
Crystal O W, account G W Huff	134
Total	1,920

OIL SHIPPED PER PEN. R. V. R. & W. F. R. R. October 19.

Livingston Bros., 44 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co., 250 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Patrick & Fawcett, 162 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Martin & Co. 365 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 744 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 1,000 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil., 264 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 420 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 385 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 423 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 281 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total 3,479 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & C., 163 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Union Refining Co. 238 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total 399 bbls.

(By F. & A. Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, October 19, 12 M.—Crude 11c. Refined: October 24¼@24¾c; November and December 24½c. Sales 9,000 bbls October at 24¾c.

NEW YORK, October 19, 12 M.—Market dull for spot and all the month; held at 24c, with no sales. Crude market firm; holders asking 14½c for 49 to 47 gravity, spot.

TIDIOUTE, October 19, 1.59 P. M.—Market very quiet at $4.25.

OIL CITY, October 19, 11 A. M.—Market quiet but firm at 23¾@24c.

PARKERS, October 19, 12 M.—Market firm at $4.70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 19, 12 M.—Market very quiet at $4.90@4.95. No sales.

ROUSEVILLE, October 19, 12 M.—Market firmer than yesterday, but quiet; sellers asking $4.90; bidders offering $4.80@4.85. No sales reported.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 19, 12 M.—Market quiet; nothing offering; about $4.25@4.60.

TITUSVILLE, October 19, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing. Crude held firm at $4.60@4.62½; Church Run held at $4.75.

Broom Corn.

The general market is without much activity, but very firm, owing to the extreme high views of holders tend materially to check business, as the majority of buyers hesitate about paying the rates asked. The stock, however, is all under control, and not offered except at outside rates. We quote at 6@6c for red, 5@6½c for green and 4½@5c for common to choice hurl.—*N. Y. Bulletin 19th.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Cotton—Middling uplands 19¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $4.00@4.40; common to good extra western $4.50@4.75; extra Ohio $4.85@7.50; St. Louis $4.90@5.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 Wheat favors buyers; spring, No. 2 $1.48@1.51; No. 1 $1.43@1.53; winter red western $1.60@1.70. Rye unchanged. Barley active at 2@3c. Corn: white western mixed in store 76c; yellow 77@78c; late Delaware 80c; round yellow and bags unchanged. Coffee: Rio 18@20½c. Sugar 9@9½c. Rice 8@9c. Petroleum: crude 11c; refined 24c. Pork dull; old and new mess $16; reduced. Lard 9¾@10¾c. Butter dull; western 20c. Cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Beeves to-day 1,160 after 800 from yesterday, from the over supplied Philadelphia market. Trade slow; not pulled Philadelphia market. Trade slow; not all selling; price no better; butchers holding back for free receipts expected to-morrow. Texans of 4¢ cwt thin sold at 7c; prime Texans of 4¾ cwt thin sold at 8c; 5 cars Illinois 4¾ cwt Kentucky cattle 10@12c; 1 car Illinois, 5 cwt, 10c. Very few cattle coming through from Chicago since the fire. Sheep, receipts 1,800; market active at full rates of 5 @6c for thin 70 lb up to extra 100 lb lots; inside sold at 6@6½c; several lots 70 lb choice reaching 8c. Hogs higher; 3,000 arrived: State 9@9¼c; western 9¼@9¾; market closed very strong.

BUFFALO, October 19.—Cattle receipts 1,200, making 8,905 or 85 cars, an increase of 152 over the receipts of last week. Market dull and stagnant; sales meagre, the greater part being sent eastward in first hands; prices 850 lower; sales 942 Indiana steers, 970 to 1,470 lbs, $5.00@5.80; 35 Illinois steers, 1,289 lbs, $5.00; 178 Ohio, 1,170 to 1,312 lbs, $4.25@4.87½. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,725; market unchanged; sales 990 Canada lambs, 78 to 87 lbs, at $5.87½@6.25; 451 Canada sheep, 108 to 131 lbs, at $5.37½@5.50; 490 Missouri sheep, 95 lbs, at $5.37½; 165 Michigan sheep, 80 to 91 lbs, at $4.25@5.00. Hogs: receipts 4,547; market fairly active with prices steady, and unchanged; sale 2,132 at $4.50@4.90 for medium to choice.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Market steady for all staple fabrics, but stocks are not in excessive supply, but abundant for all important purposes. The supply burned up in Chicago and other western cities will create some demand for woolen goods. Printed calicos are steady and in limited demand at 12c for the best makes. Printing cloths 7¼@7¾c for common to good, and extra printed denims for heavy brown sheetings 12@13½c, latter an extreme, and light sheetings at 12@12½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—Flour dull; 10@25c lower; $4.25@6.12½ for medium. Wheat easier at $1.17; No 2 regular $1.17@1.18½, seller November; No 1 $1.15@1.19½, cash. Oats dull and lower; 29c for No 2. Corn quiet; 36c for No 2. Rye 56c lower; 64c for No 1. Barley weak; 55c for No 2. Receipts: 4,000 bbls flour, 212,000 bush wheat. Freight drooping; 12c to Buffalo; 18c to Oswego.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Flour dull; superfine $6.25@6.75; extra $7.00; XXX $7.12½@7.50. Coffee active; 19½c; prime 19¾c; others unchanged. Cotton easy; sales 3,300 bales; good ordinary 18½@18¾c; low middling 18¾@19; middling 19¾@19¾c. Receipts 8,128; exports to Liverpool 2,893. New York 1,564; stock 57,460.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—Flour dull, with no change. Wheat dull and 3c lower; No. 1 red winter, $1.38; No. 2 do, $1.31. Corn high mixed, 66c; No. 2 do, 65c. Whisky—Ohio and Michigan refined, 21½@22c; car lots, 22½@23c; small lots crude firm, at 20@20½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 19.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat: amber Michigan $1.44¾; No 2 red winter $1.39; No 3 red $1.32. Corn: high mixed 56c; low mixed 54c; No 2 do 53c. Oats: No 2 38c. Freights firm, but vessels scarce; to Buffalo 3½@3½c; to Kingston 10½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 19—8 cars metal, Shoenberger, H & Co; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do do, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, Pitts Bolt Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 5 do do, J Wood & Co; 7 cars lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do do clay, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car metal, Wilson, Glass & Co; 623 bdls bandles, McElroy & Co; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1,221 bloomsJohn Moorhead; 123 sks oats, 27 do f seed, P Duff & Son; 280 bbls apples, Woodworth & Davidson; 130 do do, J A Graff & Co; 100 bbls starch, Arbuckles & Co; 40 bales hay, O H Allerton; 4 cars pig iron, Hallman & Bummel; 1 do do, Nimick & Co; 6 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Pitts Bolt Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 5 do do, J Wood & Co; 7 cars lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do clay, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car metal, Wilson, Glass & Co; 623 bdls bandles, McElroy & Co; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1,221 bloomsJohn Moorhead; 123 sks oats, 27 do f seed, P Duff & Son; 280 bbls apples, Woodworth & Davidson; 130 do do, J A Graff & Co; 100 bbls starch, Arbuckles & Co; 40 bales hay, O H Allerton; 4 cars pig iron, Hallman & Bummel; 1 do do, Nimick & Co; 6 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Pitts Bolt Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 5 do do, J Wood & Co; 7 cars lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do clay, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car metal, Wilson, Glass & Co; 623 bdls bandles, McElroy

HOME NEWS.

"Christine," a Charming Story from the French. *Louie Einault*, price 50 cents, and *"Ballaldi's Travelers Guide* to the city of New York, price 25 cents; for sale at the Book and News Company, No 145 wood street.

Baggage Smasher.—Officer Eichelman brought a man to the watch-house last night, who refused to give his name. The prisoner was caught by the officer breaking open a trunk at the Union Depot, evidently intending to commit a robbery. An information will be made to-day.

Action for Slander.—Yesterday, in the District Court, a capias was issued for the arrest of John Kerr and Catharine Kerr, his wife, at the instance of Andrew Warner and Susan Ann Warner, his wife, on an action for slander. Bail in five hundred dollars will be required. The parties all reside in the First Ward, and the defendants are charged with uttering slanderous words of and concerning Mrs. Warner.

Hillside Fire.

The alarm of fire in Allegheny yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning of the leaves and brush on the side of the hill back of Woods' run, near Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill. The fire produced a great smoke, which created the impression in the city that a great conflagration was in progress down that way. There were no houses in the vicinity, and although the fire was burning at a short distance, no fears for the destruction of of any property were entertained.

Good Appointment.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Dixmont Insane Asylum, held last Tuesday, Dr. George Purviance, of this city, was selected as Assistant Physician to that institution. We understand there were several applicants for the position, but the Board and Dr Reed agreed unanimously to tender the position to Dr. Purviance, which he accepted yesterday. The selection we think very good, as a young man can be found with more experience than Dr. Purviance. The position is one that requires energy, experience and attention, and Dr. Purviance eminently fills the requirements, being a gentleman well read and experienced in his profession.

A Handsome Sum.

The lecture of Miss O'Gorman, at Lafayette Hall, was delivered to an overflowing house, and realized, after the payment of all incidental expenses, the handsome sum of $200, which is to be devoted to such charities as may be named by the lecturess. A strange discrepancy exists between this sum and that realized on the occasion of the lecture for the benefit of the Chicago Relief Fund. On that occasion the price of admission was seventy-five cents, while yesterday it was but twenty-five cents, and yet the agent of Miss O'Gorman, we are informed, only received $200 after payment of expenses.

Episcopal Church Offerings.

The amounts contributed by the Episcopal congregations to the Chicago relief fund in response to the Bishop's appeal, so far as reported, are as follows:

Trinity Chapel, Pittsburgh	$302 91
Trinity, Coraopolis	9 15
Emmanuel, Corry	26 56
Christ Church Mission, Johnstown	28 81
Christ Church, Carrick	47 50
Calvary Church, East Liberty	300 00

These funds are retained in hands of the treasurer subject to the Bishop awaiting his return from the Convention at Baltimore. Next Sunday's collections in the remaining churches of the Diocese will be taken up, and hoped, increase the amount considerably. When these are received the whole will be sent to Chicago, probably a portion of it to Wisconsin or Michigan.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the popular young actor, Mr. Barrett, has his farewell benefit, upon which occasion an extraordinary bill will be presented, consisting of the great New York success, played by Mr. Barrett at Booth's Theatre, entitled the "Man O'Airlie," and the romantic drama of "Tae Corsican Brothers." To-morrow afternoon "Saratoga" will be presented at the matinee.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The popular sensation of "Neck and Neck" will be repeated this evening. As the audiences each night meet closes Saturday evening, we advise all who would not miss a good thing to attend the Fifth Avenue Opera House this evening.

Our amusement-going readers will, we are certain, be pleased to learn of the return of Edwin Forrest's favorite, and augusta L. Dargon, at this establishment next week.

MASONIC HALL.—The great Unsworth minstrel troupe are drawing fine audiences, and their entertainments are excellent. This evening there will be an entirely new performance. Strong among the "taking" features we re-allude to Frank Lewis' lecture on the "Escaped Nun," which we can safely promise will be one of the funniest lectures ever heard from the lips of a burnt corkonian.

A Very Valuable Invention.

We have had the pleasure of examining a new invention made by our fellow-citizen, T. J. House, Esq., a compositor of some twenty years' standing, consisting of a new and simple combination for locking up galleys and forms in the printing office. It will prove a special boon to printers, as it is designed to be used instead of and entirely do away with the sticks and quoins now exclusively employed. It is destined to a difficult to manipulate and generally so unsafe to handle. The invention is quite simple in its character, and can be understood at a glance. The sticks can be manufactured at very cheap prices. It consists of two plain square parallels of metal joined together by means of a metallic rod at either end. In the centre below the surface are V shaped bars of metal through which the rod is run a rod of iron or brass, and which are neatly fitted to eccentric grooves. By turning the rod the quoins are locked and unlocked, filling the necessary space and locking the matter as securely as if it were placed in a stick. The advantages of the invention are manifold. It can be applied immediately, and after fastened, there is not a particle of danger of its yielding the thumb-screw or wedge to any pressure which may come over. The sticks can be made so as to be adjustable to any sized chase, there being no length to the sticks. We have tested the stick and will adopt it in our composing room, believing it to be a valuable acquisition to any well-conducted printing office. The inventor will probably realize a fortune on his invention which has cost him years of study.

Personal.

Hon. Elijah Babbitt, of Erie, who has been in attendance on the Supreme Court now in session in this city, had finished his business having made an able argument before the Court on Thursday morning, left the court room and went to the ticket office to purchase a ticket for his return on the Erie road. As he was passing down the street on the way to his hotel with extreme dizziness, fainted and fell to the pavement, sustaining a slight injury to his head. He was immediately joined by a friend, who, with the aid of a police officer, conveyed him to the office of Dr. Babbitt at the Central Hotel, where he was promptly attended by his much alarmed friends and by Doctor Babbitt, who is a skilful and intelligent physician. The patient recovered consciousness in a few minutes and after an hour or two of rest, was able to go to his home, but with the Doctor's permission he took the evening train for home, accompanied by Messrs. Thompson Reighard and Peter Shannopin, officers of the Erie Bar, of which Mr. Babbitt is the patriarch, being more than 70 years of age and revered as well by the people as by the profession of which he has ever been an ornament. He represented the Erie district in the 36th and 37th Congress.

Having known and highly esteemed Mr. Babbitt for almost all the years of his professional life, and valued him highly for his abilities and for his great purity of character, we are well satisfied of his safe arrival at home, and his complete recovery with a solicitude, akin to that of his own neighbors and friends.

Sheltering Arms.

Yesterday on our way to the regular monthly meeting of the "Sheltering Arms Association" our hearts were gladened by seeing in your pages, that at last some one outside of a small corporation felt the need of a reformatory for poor fallen women. We thank the author of the article, and if the men and women of this community knew half the sad cases of ruined unsuspecting country girls that we have cared for under our roof, long for a place of refuge and reform, we are sure we should not have to go on in such sadness with our burden. Mrs. Kelly has given us five acres of land. Mr. Monahan has donated us a handsome plan for our building, and a number of generous names have started us one wing for present use, but we must soon step even this if we do not get further help. Penn Street House is to be the home for *Reformationary Refuge*, and as we find the sincerity of the professions of its inmates, we will receive them to the Church Home, where they will be taught to read, write, sew, etc. A laundry or some other useful branch of labor we will soon add to the institution for self supporting. Please, Mr. Editor, plead for our cause, and ask gentlemen to send in contributions, and not only one to go for them.

Respectfully yours,
MRS FELIX R. BRUNOT.

In behalf of the S. A.

We can say for the institution represented by Mrs. Brunot in the above communication that we know it has during the past few years been doing a good work. From the nature of it it cannot be in operation or results to be paraded before the public. But the ladies have moved along, animated by a sincere desire to help the fallen, and have persevered amidst many discouragements. We hope when the public are giving so liberally to other objects of charity, this one of the most needy, may not be overlooked. It certainly appeals to all.

Energy.

In the world's opinion success is considered the test of ability, and to him who achieves it the honors of the general public are showered and with a lavish hand. But few reach the desired goal in the face of difficulties that constantly beset the business man, but still less are the number who, encountering the various obstacles and apparently insurmountable discouragements. Among the latter who are pre-eminently an example, stand Messrs. Caldwell & Co., Jewelers, 902 Liberty street, Philadelphia. A serious conflagration in the winter of 1869-70 swept away in a few hours the realization of years of labor, thought and care. With a courage that rose in direct proportion to the difficulties to be encountered, they resolved to again tempt their fortunes, and with the resolve came naturally that elasticity of industry that begets a triumph. The spring of 1871 found the public and their friends, by kind words and more substantial tokens, bid them God-speed. Their success before us. On the second floor of that beautiful city, among the palaces of industrial art, none exhibit greater tokens of prosperity than can be seen at the jeweler's establishment. Articles of virtu from all parts of the civilized world crowd their counters and shelves, and in the most exquisite patterns, and for every purpose, for the table and the toilet, are here in profusion. The tastes of opulence will have a store thoroughly satisfied, for the complement covers every conceivable range of quality and price. A much attention is also directed to imported fancy goods. Messrs. Caldwell & Co. have taken pains in their selection of this class of wares, and present to the public some of the choicest of Vienna goods. They are in Russia leather, gilt bronze, cut glassware, &c. These are great bronze improved and rapidly within the past few years that the supply could hardly keep pace with the demand. In these goods this house possesses a beautiful assortment, well worth an examination. Upon a recent visit, beside the innumerable beauties that filled forth the admiration, we were shown the new Coramandel ware, splendidly mounted in gold, one of the first importations into the country. What of space admits one notes on this thriving and deserving firm, and we conclude by wishing them all the prosperity they so eminently deserve.

The Office of Joseph Maclean, Room No. 2, 93½ Fourth avenue, is a pleasant resort for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many are works. Send for a catalogue. 1f

UNDER THE STAGE.

Miss O'Gorman's Lecture.

"TO LADIES ONLY."

The Way a "Gazette" Reporter Heard It—His Painful Situation—The "Escaped Nun" Gives Some Account of Convent Life.

The announcement that Miss Edith O'Gorman, "the Escaped Nun," would deliver a lecture on the subject of her convent life, on yesterday afternoon, created a considerable degree of excitement in the minds of the fair sex of our city, and from the moment that the first announcement of the lecture was promulgated up to the hour announced for the delivery of the lecture, the gentleman having the sale of tickets in charge was beseiged by a continuous train of seekers after admission passports. But lovely woman was not alone in the desire to hear the words of wisdom and the startling revelations that were expected to drop like honey from the lips of the O'Gorman. There were those among the Lords of creation, who entertained strong desires to be admitted within the precincts of the Hall supposed to be sacred to the gentler sex alone. Of these were several of the Bohemian profession—the *corps* reportorial—but their applications for admission were instantly rejected, and in a manner so positive as to preclude a hope in the most remote corner of their craniums, that an official permit giving them access to the Hall would be granted.

The reporter of this paper, however, with a persistency that was, perhaps, worthy of a better cause, set about to devise ways and means to procure for publication an elaborate account of what was said and done by the charming Edith, and at last hit upon a plan which he prosecuted with ardor, until success had marked his efforts. At an early hour in the morning his presence upon Wood street might have been noted by the passer-by, and his position on that thoroughfare was maintained until the janitor of Lafayette Hall, some time previous to the lecture hour, had made his appearance upon the field and opened the door. During this time our determined reporter dispensed entirely with refreshment for the inner man, as fully was he bent upon the idea of gaining admission to the holy of holies. So soon as the above-mentioned official had opened the door and busied himself with brooms and brushes, Sir Knight of the Pencil, upon tip-toe and with a countenance upon which guilt was totally wanting, made his way

BEHIND THE SCENES,

in doing so he very wrongfully took advantage of the superannuated janitor, whose hearing is wonderfully defective.

He had by overcome the chief difficulty to encounter, that of entering the hall, and was not long in making his way behind the dilapidated canvas curtain and the mouldering remnants of some ancient scenery to the rear of the stage where he found a rickety flair-case blockaded with hingeless doors, wooden legs, window glass, cigar boxes, picture frames, revolutionary muskets, pop bottles and various other articles once of domestic utility or artistic luxury. At the risk of a bruised head or a broken limb he ascended the rickety way and descended with some difficulty, and he found himself in a small and roughly furnished room, inhabited by cockroaches and crickets, under the stage. In front, the floor of the Hall which was perhaps four feet higher than this room, had been extended beneath the proscenium for a distance of perhaps two feet, and this entrance ruining all along the front part of the room had been partitioned off from the rear of the sparta m t, a man hole of diminutive proportions being left by which the cave, as it might properly be styled, could be entered. Discovery in the room was scarcely probable, but to make assurance doubly sure he crawled in at the aperture to this place, and a streak of light being admitted through a crevice in front threw the rear of the stage sufficiently visible to the audience, he made preparations to take down in brief a report of the lecture. He found position cramped, for he had room for three feet in height by two in width, was a cage for rats and mice, and by means of a single inch deep upon the floor, affected his nostrils in an unpleasant manner, but sneezing in such an instance was impossible. After a night of labor for the space of nearly a minute, the audience began to assemble. There were wives and widows and maids amongst them, some young, some older, and representing in their costumes every known vagary of to-day's fashions. There were there, huddled in one compact mass, red and blue, auburn, black and white, the millionaire's wife and the washerwoman, together with a variegated collection of infants of all sizes, kinds and colors, and indeed we could say all tones of voices. Preparations were now began upon the stage for the reception of the ladies of distinction, and the racket above our friend almost disgusted him. He completely disgusted about this time by the inconsiderate act of an ancient-visaged dame who, with her daughter, being conducted to a seat in front of the stage, and in so doing she took occasion to occupy such a position as to effectually shut off the light previously furnished him by the afore-mentioned crevice. He was restrained, however, from the use of his pencil by the new feeling which had suddenly possessed him—that of fear. The possibility of discovery suddenly took hold upon him, and the thought for a time long ts lyes locks might be exposed at some store front on Diamond street had such an effect upon his luxuriant tresses as to induce each particular hair to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine. He began to think that he was stepping out of his sphere in the world, and that in some employment of a more congenial character. Every action of his past life passed before him as in a photographic panorama, and finally, with a sigh of relief, he settled down resignedly and determined to make the best of his position. Each movement about or above him caused a shudder to pass through his frame, and it was with the feelings of joy we will confess, and trembling in the darkness he felt for pencil and paper and began to write as best he could without seeing. Here are the words as they came from the lips of the speaker.

"A STILLNESS AS OF NIGHT—

as of deep, dark night—and a pause"—and then in a clear, ringing tone. Miss O'Gorman spoke as follows:

The subject of Life in a Convent is doubtless a mysterious one to many of you, and it is a mystery I hope none of you may ever have to solve, as I have done, by a terrible and bitter experience.

Ten years ago, on the second of October last, listening to my confessor's advice, I sacrificed my home, a beloved circle, even the affection of brothers and sisters and many dear associates—sacrificed and forsook them all, that I might devote myself to the sisters of Loretto, in the hope of thereby securing my soul's salvation. I did so, and left my native city, Toronto, Canada West, and came to the Convent of Loretto, in Niagara county, New York. Here I was received